

## 89th Airlift Wing Joint Base Andrews

The 89th Airlift Wing is currently home to Air Force One and Special Air Missions. We are most well known for world wide transportation of the President and Vice President of the United States, senior civilian and military leaders and foreign dignitaries.

### Organization

The 89th Airlift Wing has four groups and seven squadrons assigned. They include: Presidential Airlift Group, 89th Operations Group, 89th Maintenance Group, 89th Airlift Support Group, Presidential Airlift Squadron, Presidential Logistics Squadron, 1st Airlift Squadron, 99th Airlift Squadron, 89th Operations Support Squadron, 89th Communications Squadron, and the 89 Aerial Port Squadron.



Bottom: 89 AW C-37B / Gulfstream 550

Top: C-40B tail 01-0041 in flight on approach to Joint Base Andrews.



89TH FIGHTER-BOMBER WING

Perfection is our Standard

Expertise Matters

Demand Exceeds Capacity



### Contact...

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**89th Airlift Wing**

**Safe, Comfortable,  
Reliable, Connected,  
Protected**

**SAM FOX**





## Our History

The 89th Airlift Wing was established on May 10, 1949 as the 89th Troop Carrier Wing, Medium. The 89th was activated in the Air Force Reserve on June 27, 1949 at Hanscom Airport, Bedford Massachusetts. 89th aircrews flew routine ferrying missions and eventually long-range missions for navigational training, cargo and personnel airlift. During this period the 89th flew C-45, C-46, T-6, T-7, and T-11 aircraft.

With the outbreak of the Korean War, the 89th was ordered to active service on May 1, 1951. After activation, most of the Wings 1,669 personnel were processed and dispatched to new duty stations within a period of 6 hours. The 89th inactivated on May 10, 1951.

However, a year later on May 26, 1952 the 89th was re-designated the 89th Fighter-Bomber Wing and activated in the Air Force Reserve on June 14, 1952 again at Laurence G. Hanscom Field, Bedford, Massachusetts. Wing personnel trained as a fighter-bomber unit until 1955 and afterwards as a fighter-interceptor unit. The wing trained initially with F-51 "Mustang" fighter aircraft, T-28 and T-33 training aircraft. In 1953 the wing transitioned to F-80 "Shooting Star" jet aircraft with an emphasis on night, formation, and instrument flying. In 1955 the 89th Wing's mobilization assignment changed from Tactical Air Command to Air Defense Command. Pilots switched to gunnery and interceptor training. In cooperation with local radar units, a program of air-to-air gunnery was commenced. In 1956, Wing personnel participated in the First Air Force gunnery competition at Hatrona County Airport, Casper, Wyoming. The Wing finished third with 89th Fighter-Bomber Wing Commander Lt Col Charles Collins, taking "team captain" honors.

The F-86H aircraft was assigned to the Wing in 1957. However, before transition training could get well underway a decision was made to inactivate the Wing and activate a troop carrier wing in its place. C-119 aircraft arrived in Oct and the 89th Wing was inactivated on November 16, 1957. The 89th was re-designated the 89th Military Airlift Wing, Special Missions, activated on December 27, 1965 and organized on January 8, 1966. From January 1966, the Wing served as a special mission airlift wing charged with providing worldwide airlift for the Executive Department and high-ranking dignitaries of the U.S. Government and foreign governments, as directed. In addition, the wing assumed the mission of controlling all T-39 administrative airlift within the United States from 1975-1978. The Wing gained a helicopter squadron from 1976-2006. The wing trained C-12 pilots for units in Alaska and Germany for defense attaché offices and military assistance units. In 1977, the Wing reduced in size and became a group. However in 1980, the group was re-designated the 89th Airlift Wing, and was maintained as a selectively manned wing.

In addition to the primary mission of airlifting the President, Vice President, cabinet members, other high-ranking U.S. government officials, and foreign dignitaries, the Wing frequently participated in humanitarian missions at home and abroad. The wing provided transport for personnel and supplies to Southwest Asia, 1990-1991, and airlifted home 20 prisoners of war from Iraqi captivity. The 89th became the host wing of Andrews AFB in July 1991. In June 2006, the Wing again became a tenant unit on Andrews AFB. The Wing continued its primary mission supporting diplomatic efforts around the world airlifting the President, Vice President, cabinet members, other high-ranking U.S. government and foreign dignitaries.

The 89th Airlift Wing currently operates the VC-25A a modified Boeing 747-200, C-32A, Boeing 757, C-40B, Boeing 737, C-20B, Gulfstream III, C-37A, Gulfstream V, and C-37B, Gulfstream 550 aircraft.

## Emblem Significance

Blue and yellow are the Air Force colors. Blue alludes to the sky, the primary theater of Air Force operations. Yellow refers to the sun and the excellence required of Air Force personnel. The bald eagle, the national symbol, and the orbiting ring symbolize the Wing's unique mission: to transport the President, Vice President, and national and foreign dignitaries anywhere on the globe.

## Motto

EXPERTO CREDE—

"Trust One Who Has Experience"

